vertebra, though hardly at all marked, is nevertheless really present and developed from a bony centre of its own, as in other mammals. The dorsal and lumbar vertebrae are, of course, to be distinguished by the presence of ribs attached to the former; but

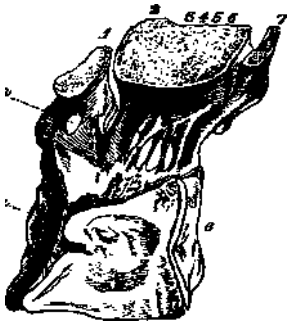
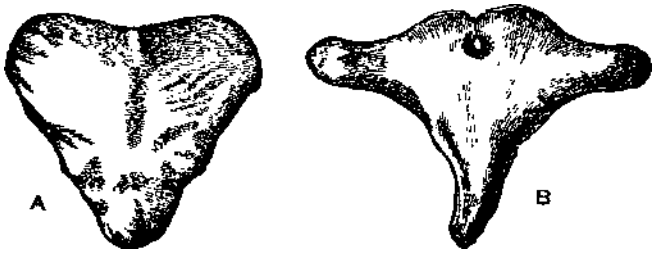


FIG. 186.—Section through middle line of united cervical vertebrae of Greenland Bight Whale *(Ilal-aena mysticelus}.* x -J-. a, Arti-cular surface for occipital coxidyle; *e,* epiphysis on posterior end of body of seventh cervical vertebra ; *sn,* foramen in arch of atlas for first spinal nerve ; 1, arch of atlas ; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, conjoined arches of the axis and four following verte-brae ; 7, arch of seventh vertebra. (From Flower's *Osteology.}*

as there is only a rudimentary pelvis, not attached to the vertebral column, no sacral region can be detected. The caudal vertebrae are to be recognised by the V-shaped chevron bones below.



FlO. 187.—A, Sternum of Greenland Right Whale *(Balaena mysticetus).* x •&. B, Sternum of Common Rorqual or Fin Whale *(Halaenoptera muscitlus).* x A. (From Flower's *Osteology.)*

The sternum in the Whale tribe is much more modified in the Whalebone Whales than in the Odontocetes. In the latter it is made up of several pieces, as *its.* other mammals, which often, however, become coalesced. In the Mystacoceti this bone is a

piece, to which only one pair of ribs is attached, and its